TASK FORCE RUSSIA -- BIWEEKLY REPORT 23 JANUARY-5 FEBRUARY 1993 14TH REPORT

TASK FORCE RUSSIA (POW/MIA)

REPORT TO THE U.S. DELEGATION, U.S.-RUSSIAN JOINT COMMISSION ON POW/MIAs

12 FEBRUARY 1993

HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

This report has been prepared for the use of the commission in pursuit of our mission. While it is an unclassified document in accordance with Department of Defense classification guidelines for POW/MIA information, it nonetheless contains casualty-related information and should not be disseminated outside of Commission channels pending efforts by the Department of Defense Executive Agent to locate and notify as many of the next of kin as feasible.

BIWEEKLY REPORT ON SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

TASK FORCE RUSSIA (POW/MIA)

Period of Report: 23 JAN 1993--5 FEB 1993

1. SUMMARY: The highlight of the reporting period for Task Force Russia-Moscow (TFR-M) was a follow-up visit to the Podolsk Russian Army archives, which resulted in the acquisition of considerable details on the 2 September 1958 shootdown over Armenia. Although there were no dramatic revelations about unaccounted-for service members, the Russians have described the documents as all information available to the Soviet Air Defense Command on this incident. The information shows that the Soviets themselves had unanswered questions about this incident (security service archives may hold additional information). The highlight for Task Force Russia-Washington (TFR-W) was the deployment of a two-officer team to Ukraine to follow-up a reported live-sighting of an aging alleged U.S. POW--possibly from the Vietnam era. The trip did not produce concrete results, but the officers returned with the sense that genuine questions remain unanswered on this case. The Government of Ukraine was extremely supportive of TFR' g effort. Additionally, TFR-W received a number of promising leads regarding further evidence on the transfer of U.S. Korean War POWs to the former Soviet Union (results to be reported in future Biweekly Reports). TFR-W continued to research in and seek declassification of archival sources; further, TFR-W expanded the research effort to the U.S. Military History Institute at Carlisle Barracks. Carlisle holds a great deal of documentary evidence on the Soviet Far East, the Kurils and southern Sakhalin, and research over the coming weeks may shed more light on the issue of alleged U.S. WWII POWs interred on the Kurils or southern Sakhalin.

2. UPDATE ON ISSUES FROM PREVIOUS REPORTS:

A. TFR-M representatives returned to the Central Archive of the Ministry of Defense (Podolsk) to review the Air Defense Command (PVO) after action reports on the 2 September 1958 Cold War shootdown of a U.S. C-130 over Armenia. The visit was sponsored by Colonel Ivan Aleksandrovich Luchkin. The principal source document was an extremely detailed investigative commission report, with 8 enclosures, dated 4 September 1958. The enclosures included: a summary report from Command Post 236 (which controlled the intercept); an air operations map; gun- sight photos and weapons expenditure cards; a crash site map; sketches of the crash site; a technical assessment; a forensic review; and remains photos. The investigative commission had been chaired by an Air Defense general, but also contained input from other branches of service and from the security services.

(1) The documents identified the U.S. aircraft as a C-130, tail number 60528, serial number 3137, and production number 337824271. A plate on the aircraft suggested it was assigned to the USAF 7406th Auxiliary Squadron then based at Rhein-Main, Germany. Fragments of a TDY order found in the

wreckage indicated that the aircraft had deployed to Turkey on 1 September 1958 to support an "air operation." The Soviet report stated that the C-130 was conducting border reconnaissance along the Turkish-Soviet border on the afternoon of 2 September 1958. It crossed into Soviet airspace at 1507 hours. At that point, Soviet air defense radars had already been tracking the plane for half an hour and two flights of two MIG-17s each scrambled from the 25th Fighter Regiment's Yerevan base at approximately 1440, assuming combat air patrol stations in the vicinity of the border. The weather was good, with visibility of 15-20 kilometers.

(2) The first flight of MIGs was commanded by Senior Lieutenant V.V. Lopatkov. His wing-man was Senior Lieutenant H. Govrilov. The commander of the second flight was Senior Lieutenant Kutiriov. The first flight intercepted the C-130 at approximately 1508 and Lopatkov reported firing warning shots at 1509. The C-130 responded by maneuvering and trying to climb. The Soviet pilots asked for and received the command post's permission to engage the C-130. The MIGs began their attack at 1511. All four Soviet aircraft attacked the U.S. aircraft in turn, employing cannon and rocket fire.

(3) Gun-sight photography from the third attacking MIG showed smoke and, possibly, fire coming from the C-130's left outboard engine. The pilot of the fourth MIG reported that the C-130 was going down on fire and was beginning to break up even before he began his attack. The report indicates that seven to ten minutes elapsed between the first attack and the C-130's crash. There was no indication of crew members attempting to exit the stricken aircraft or of parachute sightings. The report states that the C-130 exploded and burned on impact.

(4) The site sketch and photography of the crash site suggest that the C-130 had not broken up significantly prior to impact, since all major assemblies were generally in place. Fragments were found from 3 to 350 meters from the point of impact and the heat of the fire was such that metal parts fused together. The human remains recovered were charred and disfigured, virtually ashen. The fire was so intense that it apparently even precluded the technical exploitation of receivers or any other fragments recovered from the site.

(5) The Soviets found the following items at the site: partially-burned U.S., German, French, Dutch and Turkish currency; a pistol (serial # 1769459); and I.D. tags for three crew members. Seven sets of charred remains were recovered. Six sets of remains were in the crew compartment and one set in the hold. Four sets of remains were found on the first evening, while the other three were not discovered until the following day. The Soviet forensic report verified the number of remains as seven. This forensic report noted that other remains may have been present in the wreckage but that the intensity of the fire prevented their identification. [NOTE: U.S. sources indicate that six sets of remains were repatriated and that only four of these were identifiable; however, while information received from Podolsk requires further analysis, there is a possibility of the positive identification of at least one further crew member.] The photos of the wreckage suggest that no one on board could have survived the impact, explosion and fire. Colonel Luchkin commented that, if the crew's family members saw the crash site photos, they would be painfully convinced of the aircraft's total destruction and that no one still in the aircraft could have survived the crash. Nonetheless, Luchkin promised to contact a friend in the security services to attempt to verify that none of the crew parachuted from the C-130 as it was going down.

(6) TFR-M gave Colonel Luchkin a list of the other nine Cold War downings in which the U.S. side of the Joint Commission has an ongoing interest, requesting to review the Air Defense records on each of these incidents. Luchkin reiterated that the archive was very willing to cooperate with the U.S. effort and that TFR-M was welcome to return to review the other files. He promised that his assistants would isolate the appropriate records for future visits. TFR-M asked that the review begin with the records on the incidents from 8 April 1950 and 29 July 1953.

(7) The records reviewed by TFR-M were still classified Secret and Top Secret, therefore TFR-M members took notes but did not (yet) request photocopies of the material. TFR-M will take that step after all records have been reviewed.

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 291146Z JAN 93

B. In the course of a subsequent visit to the Podolsk archives, TFR-M representatives reviewed records related to the 8 April 1950 shootdown of a U.S. PB4Y2 "Privateer". The documents came from the Baltic Military District's "Air Observation, Warning and Communications Troops" command. A Russian archivist had prepared a detailed map outlining the chronology of events related to the incident. Although of interest, the documentation provided no additional insight into the fate of the unaccounted-for members of the U.S. crew. The amount of detail provided on this incident was far less than that provided on the 2 September 1958 shootdown over Armenia. [Note: The relative paucity of detail on this incident may reflect the difference in record-keeping standards between 1950 and 1958, a period in which the Air Defense forces in particular gained a new emphasis and underwent both an expansion and professionalization. Alternatively, it may have reflected a Russian decision to be less forthcoming. The Russians claim to have isolated documents pertaining to six shootdown incidents, and future visits to Podolsk will tell the tale.]

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 041816Z FEB 93

C. In the course of a routine working meeting with TFR-M, Colonel-General Volkogonov again raised the issue of the "necessity" of a joint expedition to investigate U.S. WWII POW graves on Iturup Island. TFR-M noted that the Japanese have legitimate concerns about this issue, since the Kurils/Northern Territories remain in dispute, but Volkogonov dismissed any such concerns, stressing that any expedition would be a humanitarian endeavor without a political agenda. At a later meeting, LTC Osipov, Volkogonov's assistant, claimed that this proposed expedition "is for the benefit of the U.S. side." LTC Osipov stated further that the Russian side expects the U.S. side to pay all related expenses. The Russian side continues to push for a joint expedition prior to the plenary session scheduled for the week of 5-9 April 1993.

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 291453Z JAN 93 AND 041816Z FEB 93

D. TFR-M met with Moscow resident Mr. George Green at Green's request. Green, who was never a POW, was the son of naturalized U.S. citizens. In the post-WWII Soviet Union he was arrested and tried as an "American spy." He was in the Vorkuta camp system from 1948 to 1956, after which he resided in Moscow as a Soviet citizen. Mr. Green provided TFR-M with his parents' U.S. naturalization certificates and requested assistance in obtaining U.S. citizenship and a passport. TFR-M passed on this information to the U.S. Embassy's American Citizen Services, who then interviewed Green. His case is currently under review. Of note, Green was not included on the list of U.S. passport holders/citizens detained and still residing in Russia that was released by Colonel-General Volkogonov on 31 July 1992.

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 041816Z FEB 93

E. TFR-W analysts continued to exploit the "Klaus" files, with special attention to the declassification process so that this material can be disseminated to concerned family members. While much has been declassified to date, we are working with other agencies to effect the fullest possible declassification in a timely manner. Members of the press are currently working in the archives to review those documents already declassified through TFR initiatives.

F. TFR-W sent a total of 124 pages of Cold War-related document pages through OSD to service casualty offices for dissemination to crew member families.

3. INTERVIEWS, CONTACTS AND MEETINGS ATTENDED:

A. Deployment to Ukraine:

(1) From 25 January through 6 February 1993, two representatives of TFR-W deployed to Ukraine in the company of a Russian emigre and were joined by AmConsul Byrnes to form an investigative team. The emigre claimed to have encountered an alleged former U.S. POW known informally as "Timokha" in the city of Zaporozhye. The investigative trip had the full support of Embassy Kiev, who arranged for immediate access to Mr. Tarasyuk, the Ukrainian Deputy Foreign Minister. The Government of Ukraine

provided a Ukrainian Air Force transport aircraft to help TFR reach Zaporozhye--an important gesture, given the crippling fuel shortage in Ukraine that has grounded civil aviation.

(2) The U.S. team was accompanied on the 27 January flight by Mr. Bohayevskiy, Chief of the U.S. and Canada Department of Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), a security services (SLU) rep and a representative of the Ministry of Defense (MOD). Upon arrival in Zaporozhye, the team was met by the secretary of the Ukrainian president's representative in Zaporozhye, a local MOD representative, and a contingent of state police (militsionery) with vehicles. After a false start, the emigre located the neighborhood (Verkhnaya Khortitsa) where he claimed to have encountered "Timokha." Darkness had fallen, however, and the emigre was unable to identify the specific house. After consultation, the team decided to remain overnight in Zaporozhye. The Ukrainians were fully accommodating, despite the short notice, arranging hotel rooms and holding the military aircraft.

(3) On 28 January, the team plus escorts searched the neighborhood identified by the emigre, interviewing residents and several block wardens in an effort to identify the specific house where "Timokha" had been living. These attempts proved unsuccessful. The team returned to Kiev on the military aircraft to gather their luggage for a longer stay.

(4) On 29 January, the team, without escorts, returned to Zaporozhye by overnight train. Local government officials met the American team at the train station and escorted them to a local hotel, but then left the Americans free to pursue the search as they wished. The team searched the northern half of Verkhnaya Khortitsa on foot until dark on 30 January, again without success.

(5) On 31 January, after an additional two hours of searching on foot, the emigre identified the house at 128 Ulitsa Shushenskaya as the residence where he had encountered "Timokha." An initial attempt to knock at the door elicited no response; however, a radio could be heard playing loudly within the house. Finally, a team member tried the door and found it unlocked. The house was unfurnished and smelled unmistakably of alcohol. Three men were discovered lying on the floor, one of whom, when partially roused, said he was the owner. He seemed to remember some of the details cited by the emigre source, but his profound level of intoxication precluded a full documentary interview. The team informed him they would return the next day and asked him if he could try to sober up a bit.

(6) None of the neighbors questioned remembered "Timokha." Attempts to contact the local block warden were unsuccessful, although, by chance, she had been one of the people questioned in passing on 28 January. When the team returned to the house on 1 February, the owner was not there. Passers-by remarked that it was for sale.

(7) While in Zaporozhye, the team visited the editor of "Industrial'noye Zaporozhye," a large local newspaper. The editor agreed to run, at no cost, an ad asking for information on "Timokha" and to accompany the ad with an article on the U.S. team's search.

(8) The team returned to Kiev by overnight train, departing Zaporozhye on 1 February. On 2 February, TFR reps briefed the U.S. Ambassador and the Deputy Chief of Mission on the results of the trip. Mr. Bohayevskiy and other MFA officials then received a similar briefing, along with thanks for their support. The emigre who had accompanied the TFR reps from the United States departed without word on 4 February to pursue personal affairs. The TFR reps returned to Washington, D.C. on 5-6 February.

(9) Several actions related to this case are still underway in Ukraine. The Zaporozhye newspaper promised to forward to the AmConsul any information it receives in response to its ad and article. The AmConsul will also forward a TFR-drafted letter to the responsible block warden asking her to check her records for any information that could bear on this case. TFR reps also drafted a press release which AmEmbassy will attempt to have read on Ukrainian national television.

(10) Although the immediate results of this deployment were disappointing, the TFR reps who were on the scene in Ukraine still believe there are enough unanswered questions to merit a continuation of interest, although no further deployments are planned at this time. The support from the Ukrainian

Government appeared genuinely sincere and unstinting, and TFR believes the spirit of cooperation set a positive precedent for any future investigations that might involve deployments to the territory of Ukraine.

B. A TFR-W representative received information on a Chinese emigre to the United States who claimed to have served as a Red Chinese soldier during the Korean War period. According to the intermediary, this emigre claims to have personally turned over three U.S. aviator POWs to the Soviets for transport to Soviet territory. TFR-W is seeking to interview the emigre in person as a top priority.

C. TFR-W received information from a journalist who had recently returned from Moscow and claimed to have videotaped an interview with a retired Soviet colonel. In a telephone conversation, the journalist alleged that this colonel had stated frankly that U.S. Korean War-era POWs transited Khabarovsk on their way into the GULAG. TFR asked the journalist to provide a copy of the videotape to TFR-W. A tentative agreement may have been reached that would provide TFR-W with a transcript of the interview and an opportunity to view the videotape, perhaps along with a copy of key portions of the tape. The journalist, in accordance with routine practice, is reluctant to release the full tape prior to broadcast of the POW/MIA special he is putting together. A TFR-W rep will meet with the journalist on 10 February. This same journalist also interviewed former Soviet Ambassador to Laos Vdovin while in Moscow; however, Vdovin stated that he personally knew nothing about POW transfers to the former Soviet Union, that any POW-related activity, had it in fact occurred, would have been handled strictly through KGB/GRU channels. The journalist remarked that he had had a particularly bad time in Kazhakstan, where his phone had been tapped, he had been followed, and his movements had been formally restricted. Finally, the journalist commented that he increasingly encounters former Soviet or present Russian officials who demand money in return for their cooperation.

D. TFR-M met with Olga Konstantinovna Belan (telephone: work 285-1608/home 212-6311), a reporter from "Sobesednik" who wrote an article, "Golden Parachutes," dealing with U.S. POWs in Vietnam. Based on her interviews with Soviet Vietnam veterans, she felt that they are afraid to talk about the subject of U.S. POWs. Nonetheless, she promised to provide the names of several Russian veterans to TFR-M.

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 291453Z JAN 93

E. TFR-M met with a reporter for "Nezavisimaya Gazeta," who claims to have devoted a considerable amount of time to researching the question of U.S. POWs who may have been taken to the former Soviet Union. He provided TFR-M with the names of several potential interviewees, including one man who reportedly has studied the POW issue for years and now lives in New York. [Note: TFR-W is pursuing this lead].

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 291453Z JAN 93

4. LETTERS:

A. Correspondence delivered by TFR-M to the Russian side of the Joint Commission included:

(1) A request for assistance in locating three Soviet military officers (Telesh, Belenko and Yanushevich) who had served in Korea in 1951.

(2) Three letters to Mr. Vladimir Ivanovich Korotaev, Deputy Director, Russian Central Historical Documentary Collection. The first provided a copy for his final review of the revised cooperative research agreement between his archive and TFR-M. The second provided a formal written follow-up to an earlier request for information from the archive's repatriation records on Mr. Jakob Pekar, a WWII German soldier who reportedly spent several years in the GULAG [Note: Mr. Pekar's grandson is a U.S. citizen living in Ohio]. The third letter requested an archival check on four Dutch citizens/soldiers still missing from WWII. This latter action was taken on behalf of the Embassy of the Netherlands, who had asked for assistance.

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 291453Z JAN 93 AND 041816Z FEB 93

5. SIGNIFICANT CONUS ACTIVITIES:

A. In addition to working on the Klaus files, TFR-W analysts deployed to Carlisle to research the issue of unaccounted-for U.S. POWs held by the Japanese in WWII in light of Russian claims that POW remains are interred in the Kurils and on southern Sakhalin. The TFR-W reps also combed the archives for information on GULAG facilities in the formerly Soviet Far East. The deployed team recovered information on the Kuril, Sakhalin, Irkutskaya Oblast, Khabarovsky Kray, Taishet, Chernovskiye Kopi, Radala and Liao-Ning Province (China). Carlisle also provided copies of North Korean interrogation reports, command reports from HQ, Far East Command, and a bibliography of WWII POW-related information in the National Archives. All of the above contain specific information on POWs and prison camps. Analysis is ongoing. TFR-W is currently trying to gain access to controlled portions of the Eisenhower Presidential Library files in Abilene, Kansas, and to locate previously-identified human leads.

B. TFR-W representatives participated in initial preparatory meetings for the April plenary session of the Joint Commission. OSD has established a working group which will insure the U.S. side is adequately prepared. The group held its initial meeting on 1 February. An initial meeting at the Department of State included reps from TFR, State, OSD, and the Executive and Legislative branches. During the state session, informal priorities were discussed as well as Ambassador Toon's proposed itinerary.

C. DOD approval for a proposed POW/MIA press release from TFR-M to local, regional and national Russian news publications is pending, with a response expected not later than 15 February. A short classified advertisement for emigre newspaper published in the United States should be approved shortly.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

A. In preparation for the proposed joint expedition to Sakhalin and/or the Kurils, TFR should invite two Russian subject matter experts to visit our forensic center at CILHI for an orientation on our methodology for effectively recovering and properly identifying POW remains. Further, the U.S. and Russian side must finalize a deployment date, itinerary, and mutually-agreed goals for the initial expedition. TFR should make available a Sakhalin-Kurils project subject matter expert for a working-level exchange of information with representatives of the Government of Japan shortly before the April plenary session of the Joint Commission (any such action to be approved by and coordinated by the Department of State).

B. OSD works with TFR and other agencies to determine measures to be taken by TFR-M in advance of the April plenary session to insure that the Russians have fulfilled their commitments from the previous plenary session and that the U.S. side had also honored its own commitments to the Russians.

C. TFR should give priority of effort to making the case on Korean War-era transfers of POWs to the former Soviet Union. Although the ultimate proof or disproof of such activities lies in the former Soviet Union, TFR must insure that every possible lead in the United States or in third-party states has been pursued with the requisite thoroughness.

ANNEX A TO TASK FORCE RUSSIA REPORT FOR 12 FEBRUARY 93 1. This annex contains a description of Lot File #64D551, Office Files of Sam Klaus, 1946-1963, 106 boxes, found in Record Group 59, Records of the Department of State, National Archives. Also included is TFR's request for declassification of materials.

2. Sam Klaus was Special Assistant to the Legal Advisor in the Department of State, 1946-63. He had responsibility for gathering evidence and building cases against the Soviet Union for adjudication in the International Court of Justice. He often collected original unique documentary evidence on shootdowns of U.S. aircraft and kept the materials in his office files. After Klaus retired in 1963, these lot files were placed in storage at a records center from 1963 until 1992. They were appraised as valuable in 1988, and accessioned into the National Archives when publicity about the POW/MIA effort caused archivists to bring them to light.

FRC Box # 1 New Box # Declass Priority

1,2,3 Moderate on IL-12 case

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

IL-12 Case, 25 folders Moderate Chinese POWS 3 tapes

Summary: Materials concerning American shootdown of Russian aircraft on 27 July 1953. Black book of diplomatic notes, analysis, memos, maps, exhibits (10 envelopes); statement of US pilot Ralph S. Parr, Jr about the shootdown, with gun camera film on spool. Statements of 15 other pilots and crew, noting that all other copies were destroyed. Case file on missionary priest who reported that wreckage of Arnold aircraft (1/12/53) had been moved to China. Analysis of photos of crashed aircraft, with photos. Interviews with Chinese POWs for use in psychological war-fare.

FRC Box # 2 New Box # Declass Priority

4,5,6 None

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

N/A est. 25 tapes None

Summary: Audio tapes on 7" and 5" reels containing songs and testimony of Chinese POWs during the Korean War, mainly anti-Communist in flavor. No current interest for TFR.

FRC Box # 3 New Box # Declass Priority

7,8,9 Moderate

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

Arnold case, Little Bering Sea Case, P-84 incident

Summary: Files pertaining to shootdown of B-29 on 12 Jan 1953; transcripts of AF intelligence interviews, 1/3 cu ft. Files pertaining to shootdown of USN Neptune in Bering Sea 22 June 1955, in which crew survived crash on American territory. Statements of all crew members RE incident, giving details of encounter and crash. Correspondence and memos on reparations made by Soviets. Files pertaining to shootdown of P-84 in Germany 10 Mar 1953 by Czech aircraft. Diplomatic protest exchanges in black books, detailed investigation including operational phase, eye-witness accounts, damage reports, radar reports, photos, technical phase, medical treatment of injured pilot, etc.

FRC Box # 4 New Box # Declass Priority

10, 11, 12 None

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

P-84 case None

Summary: Continuation of investigation of P-84 case, including affidavits of operational officers about the flight, radar personnel, number of statements by German eye-witnesses, damaged metal parts of aircraft, and technical summary.

FRC Box # 5 New Box # Declass Priority

13,14,15 None

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

P-84 case None

Summary: Continuation of investigation of P-84 case, includes three large packets containing eyewitness accounts of over 200 Germans, each with written statement in German with translation, together with area maps and some photos.

FRC Box # 6 New Box # Declass Priority

16,17,18 None

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

P-84 case None

Summary: Continuation of P-84 case, same contents as box 5.

FRC Box # 7 New Box # Declass Priority

19,20,21 Moderate

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

P-84 case (1/3 box) Little El Al case (2/3 box)

Summary: Miscellaneous materials relating to P-84 case, including affidavits RE damage to aircraft, costs, German doctor's report on injured pilot, intelligence reports. Materials relating to the shootdown of Israeli El Al airliner by Bulgaria. Black book reflecting development of application to the Int. Court of Justice. Various reports and orders of ICJ. In course of investigation, US discovered that both Israel and Bulgaria were to blame, involving deaths of nine Americans. Correspondence with Israeli embassy and internal memos, 1955-58.

FRC Box # 8 New Box # Declass Priority

22,23,24 Moderate

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

El Al case Little

Summary: Continuation of the El Al case, including development of case for the ICJ. Correspondence, memos, notes, 1958-60, files of Klaus trip to area in 1958. Press releases, photos of wreckage, maps, records of case at the ICJ.

FRC Box # 9 New Box # Declass Priority

25,26,27 Moderate

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

El Al case Little

Summary: Continuation of the El Al case, including passenger manifest, weather data, court documents,

related cases at ICJ, summaries of the case for executive leadership and Congress, and copies of the ICJ judgment and orders.

FRC Box # 10 New Box # Declass Priority

28,29,30 None

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

El Al case None

Summary: This box is filled with printed volumes of the court documents in the El Al case.

FRC Box # 11 New Box # Declass Priority

31,32,33 None

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

El Al case None

Summary: Large number of bound affidavits of eyewitnesses statements in the El Al case. End of file on the case.

FRC Box # 12 New Box # Declass Priority

34,35,36 1 level

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

B-29 incident High 7 October 52

Summary: Legal and diplomatic case files pertaining to the shootdown incident of a B-29 near Hokkaido on 7 October 1952. Fact memo includes statement RE Soviet boat in vicinity crash site. Lists of documents at AGO RE this shootdown. Pilot's charts, corres., legal memos, maps.

FRC Box # 13 New Box # Declass Priority 37,38,39 1 on selected

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

B-29 incident high on select 7 October 52 MacClure statement

Summary: More materials on 7 October 52 shootdown. Mostly devoted to legal and diplomatic case, Japanese Peace Treaty, status of Kuriles, Yalta agreement, etc. But also details of navigation analysis, affidavits of radar operators and Japanese witnesses, and a statement by Maj MacClure of search and rescue team that there were "no survivors in friendly waters", but the wind and waves were moving northwest. Statements of numerous Japanese eye-witnesses to shootdown. List and description of 8 crew members, and 2 photographs of crew.

FRC Box # 14 New Box # Declass Priority

40,41,42 2 level

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

B-29 incident Moderate 7 October 52

Summary: All contents of this box relate to 7 October incident of B-29 shootdown. One paper summarizes the claim of the U.S. before the Int. Court of Justice. Eight large packets contain navigation and tracking materials pertaining to the flight. Nothing apparent on survivors.

FRC Box # 15 New Box # Declass Priority

43,44,45 3 level

Folder subjects Quantity TFR Interest

C-47 case, Low 19 Nov 1951

Summary: Entire contents of box pertain to forcedown incident of a C-47 in Hungary on 19 November 1951, in which entire crew was eventually returned. Includes proceedings at the ICJ, witness and damage statements, press releases, and final report.

FRC Box 16 New Box # Declass Priority

46,47,48 3 level

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

C-47, 19 Nov 51 Low

Summary: One envelope with maps, pilot's HB & navigational device. Affidavits RE initial search, weather, facilities available, & course of flight. Cargo data, Affidavits of pilot Henderson, co-pilot and crew members.

FRC Box # 17 New Box # Declass Priority

49,50,51 3 level

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

C-47, 19 Nov 51 Low

Summary: All contents are on the same incident, 19 Nov 51. Includes maps and charts of flight, files about press conference in Dec. 1951, audio disks of the press conference, and photos of dignitaries in Vienna.

FRC Box # 18 New Box # Declass Priority

52,53,54 3 level

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

C-47 19 Nov 51 Low

Summary: Entire contents of box are related to C-47 incident. Includes audio tapes of interrogations of witnesses and of the press conference of 29 Dec 51, 35 7" and 4 5" reels and one small roll (35mm) of microfilm of documents.

FRC Box # 19 New Box # Declass Priority

55,56,57 1 level

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

RB-50, 29 July 1953 High

Summary: Entire contents of this box relate to shootdown incident of RB-50 on 29 July 53. Included are maps, charts, affidavits of search & rescue crew members, with sketches of scene in area, survivors and PT-type boats. Some correspondence on diplomatic notes exchanged, legal and security strategies, etc. Related materials in box 34.

FRC Box # 20 New Box # Declass Priority

58,59,60 3 level

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

Navy Nepture, 4 Sept 54 High Arnold cr. Priests affad.'58, exit China Moderate, other

Summary: One-half of box contents relate to the shootdown of Navy Neptune on 4 Sep 54; includes summary of case to ICJ, notes exchanged, legal & diplomatic strategies, air intelligence, radio logs, maps, affidavits of crew (8), PR. One died, none missing. One folder on POWs in China, a memo RE obtaining affidavits from returning POWs. Case file RE 11 crew of the "Arnold flight" after returning from China on 4 Aug 55. Detailed statements from each on the shootdown on 12 Jan 53, capture, and treatment in China. This should be of interest to TFR. Folders RE Chinese seizure of yacht KERT w/Americans on board. Five folders RE statements of American priests out of China in 1958.

FRC Box # 21 New Box # Declass Priority

61,62,63 2 level

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

Amer. Priests, Moderate Cathay-Pacific B-29 II case

Summary: Box contains additional statements from priests on return from China. Included is 195 page statement from Bishop O'Gara about his life in China. Several case files on shootdown of Cathay-Pacific airliner on 23 July 54 by China, 1/3 cu. ft. Case files on shootdown of B-29 II, 80 called, on 7 Nov 54, including material developed for case at ICJ. No crew members are missing.

FRC Box # 22 New Box # Declass Priority

64,65,66 3 level

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

B-29 II case Moderate

Summary: Entire contents of box pertain to B-29 II shootdown incident of 7 Nov 54. Included are application to the ICJ, a memo on issues of fact, maps, damages, crew statements, exhibits, many affidavits of Japanese witnesses, PR, etc. Crew was recovered, but one dead.

FRC Box # 23 New Box # Declass Priority

67,68,69 3 level

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

B-29 II Case Moderate

Summary: Entire contents of box pertains to B-29 II case, 7 Nov 54. All comprising well-organized exhibit materials, maps, crew statements, charts, 44 exhibits as part of board of inquiry.

FRC Box # 24 New Box # Declass Priority

70,71,72 3 level

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

B-29 II case Moderate

Summary: Continuation of B-29 II case, including exhibits on Far East AF mapping activities, inspection of wreckage of B-29 crash and photographs, photos of the terrain, copies of recorder logs, damage reports, autopsy of the dead crew member, maps, and final report of the investigation. Several folders on the Vogeler case, charges against an American "spy" in Hungary, including legal analysis of the case against the defendant, report of interviews with Robert Vogeler in May 1951, amounting to 10 volumes of typescript, employment records of Vogeler.

FRC Box # 25 New Box # Declass Priority

73,74,75 None

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

Vogeler case None Czech balloon case

Summary: Box contains nine audio tapes relating to the Vogeler case. Remainder of files in box relate to the Czech balloon case in 1956, a protest by the Czechs that balloons floated by the West over Czech territory caused aircraft crashes.

FRC Box # 26 New Box # Declass Priority

76,77,78 None

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

Czech Balloon case None

Summary: All contents in the box are affidavits concerning the Czech balloon case, the damages, the protest, etc.

FRC Box # 27 New Box # Declass Priority

79,80,81 1 level

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

RB-47 case, July 1, 1960 High

Summary: Entire contents of box relate to the shootdown of the RB-47 in the Barents Sea on July 1, 1960. Files contain two black binders on diplomatic exchanges, investigative materials, memos, maps, etc.

FRC Box # 28 New Box # Declass Priority

82,83,84 1 level select

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

RB-47 case, U-2 case, C-118, High Navy Mercator case

Summary: Continuation of RB-47 case of July 1, 1960, including reports of rescue flyers giving details of search, sightings of ships in the area, & set of maps used in statements. Six folders on the U-2 incident of 1960--Gary Powers, pilot. Most are information memos RE impact of incident on UN diplomacy, etc. Several folders on Navy Korea case of June 16, 1959, where US plane fired upon but not shot down. Some 20 folders on Navy Mercator case, shootdown by Chinese which occurred on August 22, 1956. Intelligence reports explore possibility Chinese captured 2 flyers. One large file "Letter from Admiral Ward" with enclosures RE autopsy reports, details of exhaustive investigation of effects of crash. Preparation for case to go to Int Court of Justice.

FRC Box # 29 New Box # Declass Priority

85,86,87 1 level

Folder Subjects Quantity TFR Interest

C-130 case, Sept 2, 1958 High

Summary: Entire contents pertain to shootdown of C-130 transport by Soviets over Armenia on Sept 2, 1958. Black book of diplomatic exchanges, protest notes, etc., application to ICJ. Detailed description of incident and analysis of human remains, maps, weather data, audio recordings, etc.